

The Hong Kong Daily Press.

No. 4836 號六十三百八千四第 日八十月四年酉癸治同 HONGKONG, WEDNESDAY, 14th MAY, 1873. 三拜禮 號四十月五英 港香 [Price \$2½ per Month.]

Arrivals.

May 13, Pisho, German bark, 239, G. Holdt, Tamsui 6th May, Coals and Sundries.
Jardine, Macdonald & Co.
May 13, Mawaka, French steamer, 1,008, Moutou, Yokohama 7th May, General.
Messageries Maritimes.
May 13, Niochun, German bark, 313, A. H. Mann, Newchwang 26th April, 8,200 piculs Beans—ANYHOLE, KARBERG & Co.

Departures.

May 13, BOMAX, str., for Yokohama.
May 13, CANTON, str., for Saigon.
May 13, PACIFIC, for Hilo.
May 13, SHOOTING STAR, for Bangkok.
May 13, CHIEF, str., for Amoy.
May 13, HALL, str., for East Coast.
May 13, DENT, str., for Shanghai.
May 13, GLENVIEW, str., for Amoy.
May 13, CHINA, str., for Ningpo and Shanghai.
May 13, JEAN SANDS, for Takow.

Clearances.

At the Harbour Master's Office, MAY 13th.
Hailong, str., for Swatow, &c.
China, str., for Ningpo and Shanghai.
Alma, for Saigon.
John Sands, for Takow.
Ferdinand Brumm, for San Francisco.
Dionard, str., for Singapore and London.

Passengers.

Per Niochun, from Newchwang—
Mr. Arnold, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100, 101, 102, 103, 104, 105, 106, 107, 108, 109, 110, 111, 112, 113, 114, 115, 116, 117, 118, 119, 120, 121, 122, 123, 124, 125, 126, 127, 128, 129, 130, 131, 132, 133, 134, 135, 136, 137, 138, 139, 140, 141, 142, 143, 144, 145, 146, 147, 148, 149, 150, 151, 152, 153, 154, 155, 156, 157, 158, 159, 160, 161, 162, 163, 164, 165, 166, 167, 168, 169, 170, 171, 172, 173, 174, 175, 176, 177, 178, 179, 180, 181, 182, 183, 184, 185, 186, 187, 188, 189, 190, 191, 192, 193, 194, 195, 196, 197, 198, 199, 200, 201, 202, 203, 204, 205, 206, 207, 208, 209, 210, 211, 212, 213, 214, 215, 216, 217, 218, 219, 220, 221, 222, 223, 224, 225, 226, 227, 228, 229, 230, 231, 232, 233, 234, 235, 236, 237, 238, 239, 240, 241, 242, 243, 244, 245, 246, 247, 248, 249, 250, 251, 252, 253, 254, 255, 256, 257, 258, 259, 260, 261, 262, 263, 264, 265, 266, 267, 268, 269, 270, 271, 272, 273, 274, 275, 276, 277, 278, 279, 280, 281, 282, 283, 284, 285, 286, 287, 288, 289, 290, 291, 292, 293, 294, 295, 296, 297, 298, 299, 300, 301, 302, 303, 304, 305, 306, 307, 308, 309, 310, 311, 312, 313, 314, 315, 316, 317, 318, 319, 320, 321, 322, 323, 324, 325, 326, 327, 328, 329, 330, 331, 332, 333, 334, 335, 336, 337, 338, 339, 340, 341, 342, 343, 344, 345, 346, 347, 348, 349, 350, 351, 352, 353, 354, 355, 356, 357, 358, 359, 360, 361, 362, 363, 364, 365, 366, 367, 368, 369, 370, 371, 372, 373, 374, 375, 376, 377, 378, 379, 380, 381, 382, 383, 384, 385, 386, 387, 388, 389, 390, 391, 392, 393, 394, 395, 396, 397, 398, 399, 400, 401, 402, 403, 404, 405, 406, 407, 408, 409, 410, 411, 412, 413, 414, 415, 416, 417, 418, 419, 420, 421, 422, 423, 424, 425, 426, 427, 428, 429, 430, 431, 432, 433, 434, 435, 436, 437, 438, 439, 440, 441, 442, 443, 444, 445, 446, 447, 448, 449, 450, 451, 452, 453, 454, 455, 456, 457, 458, 459, 460, 461, 462, 463, 464, 465, 466, 467, 468, 469, 470, 471, 472, 473, 474, 475, 476, 477, 478, 479, 480, 481, 482, 483, 484, 485, 486, 487, 488, 489, 490, 491, 492, 493, 494, 495, 496, 497, 498, 499, 500, 501, 502, 503, 504, 505, 506, 507, 508, 509, 510, 511, 512, 513, 514, 515, 516, 517, 518, 519, 520, 521, 522, 523, 524, 525, 526, 527, 528, 529, 530, 531, 532, 533, 534, 535, 536, 537, 538, 539, 540, 541, 542, 543, 544, 545, 546, 547, 548, 549, 550, 551, 552, 553, 554, 555, 556, 557, 558, 559, 560, 561, 562, 563, 564, 565, 566, 567, 568, 569, 570, 571, 572, 573, 574, 575, 576, 577, 578, 579, 580, 581, 582, 583, 584, 585, 586, 587, 588, 589, 590, 591, 592, 593, 594, 595, 596, 597, 598, 599, 600, 601, 602, 603, 604, 605, 606, 607, 608, 609, 610, 611, 612, 613, 614, 615, 616, 617, 618, 619, 620, 621, 622, 623, 624, 625, 626, 627, 628, 629, 630, 631, 632, 633, 634, 635, 636, 637, 638, 639, 640, 641, 642, 643, 644, 645, 646, 647, 648, 649, 650, 651, 652, 653, 654, 655, 656, 657, 658, 659, 660, 661, 662, 663, 664, 665, 666, 667, 668, 669, 670, 671, 672, 673, 674, 675, 676, 677, 678, 679, 680, 681, 682, 683, 684, 685, 686, 687, 688, 689, 690, 691, 692, 693, 694, 695, 696, 697, 698, 699, 700, 701, 702, 703, 704, 705, 706, 707, 708, 709, 710, 711, 712, 713, 714, 715, 716, 717, 718, 719, 720, 721, 722, 723, 724, 725, 726, 727, 728, 729, 730, 731, 732, 733, 734, 735, 736, 737, 738, 739, 740, 741, 742, 743, 744, 745, 746, 747, 748, 749, 750, 751, 752, 753, 754, 755, 756, 757, 758, 759, 760, 761, 762, 763, 764, 765, 766, 767, 768, 769, 770, 771, 772, 773, 774, 775, 776, 777, 778, 779, 780, 781, 782, 783, 784, 785, 786, 787, 788, 789, 790, 791, 792, 793, 794, 795, 796, 797, 798, 799, 800, 801, 802, 803, 804, 805, 806, 807, 808, 809, 810, 811, 812, 813, 814, 815, 816, 817, 818, 819, 820, 821, 822, 823, 824, 825, 826, 827, 828, 829, 830, 831, 832, 833, 834, 835, 836, 837, 838, 839, 840, 841, 842, 843, 844, 845, 846, 847, 848, 849, 850, 851, 852, 853, 854, 855, 856, 857, 858, 859, 860, 861, 862, 863, 864, 865, 866, 867, 868, 869, 870, 871, 872, 873, 874, 875, 876, 877, 878, 879, 880, 881, 882, 883, 884, 885, 886, 887, 888, 889, 890, 891, 892, 893, 894, 895, 896, 897, 898, 899, 900, 901, 902, 903, 904, 905, 906, 907, 908, 909, 910, 911, 912, 913, 914, 915, 916, 917, 918, 919, 920, 921, 922, 923, 924, 925, 926, 927, 928, 929, 930, 931, 932, 933, 934, 935, 936, 937, 938, 939, 940, 941, 942, 943, 944, 945, 946, 947, 948, 949, 950, 951, 952, 953, 954, 955, 956, 957, 958, 959, 960, 961, 962, 963, 964, 965, 966, 967, 968, 969, 970, 971, 972, 973, 974, 975, 976, 977, 978, 979, 980, 981, 982, 983, 984, 985, 986, 987, 988, 989, 990, 991, 992, 993, 994, 995, 996, 997, 998, 999, 1000.

Reports.

The German bark Pisho reports left Tamsui on 6th May; passed the German brig Otto off Chong Island, bound North.
The French steamship Mawaka reports left Yokohama on 7th May, had fine weather, till the Formosa Channel, when got N.E. winds, thick weather and rain.
The German bark Niochun reports left Newchwang on 26th April, had the first seven days calm, light winds, and fogs, down to lat. 30 N.; from thence to Amoy moderate N.E. winds, then thunder and lightning to arrival, attended with heavy rain, spoke the German bark Formosa off the Lianhocks, on May 10th, bound to the Amoy.

Vessels Expected at Hongkong.

(Corrected to Date.)
Yokohama, New York, Jan. 6.
London, Liverpool, Jan. 10.
London, Liverpool, Jan. 15.
London, Liverpool, Jan. 20.
London, Liverpool, Jan. 25.
London, Liverpool, Jan. 30.
London, Liverpool, Feb. 5.
London, Liverpool, Feb. 10.
London, Liverpool, Feb. 15.
London, Liverpool, Feb. 20.
London, Liverpool, Feb. 25.
London, Liverpool, Feb. 30.
London, Liverpool, Mar. 5.
London, Liverpool, Mar. 10.
London, Liverpool, Mar. 15.
London, Liverpool, Mar. 20.
London, Liverpool, Mar. 25.
London, Liverpool, Mar. 30.
London, Liverpool, Apr. 5.
London, Liverpool, Apr. 10.
London, Liverpool, Apr. 15.
London, Liverpool, Apr. 20.
London, Liverpool, Apr. 25.
London, Liverpool, Apr. 30.
London, Liverpool, May 5.
London, Liverpool, May 10.
London, Liverpool, May 15.
London, Liverpool, May 20.
London, Liverpool, May 25.
London, Liverpool, May 30.
London, Liverpool, Jun. 5.
London, Liverpool, Jun. 10.
London, Liverpool, Jun. 15.
London, Liverpool, Jun. 20.
London, Liverpool, Jun. 25.
London, Liverpool, Jun. 30.
London, Liverpool, Jul. 5.
London, Liverpool, Jul. 10.
London, Liverpool, Jul. 15.
London, Liverpool, Jul. 20.
London, Liverpool, Jul. 25.
London, Liverpool, Jul. 30.
London, Liverpool, Aug. 5.
London, Liverpool, Aug. 10.
London, Liverpool, Aug. 15.
London, Liverpool, Aug. 20.
London, Liverpool, Aug. 25.
London, Liverpool, Aug. 30.
London, Liverpool, Sep. 5.
London, Liverpool, Sep. 10.
London, Liverpool, Sep. 15.
London, Liverpool, Sep. 20.
London, Liverpool, Sep. 25.
London, Liverpool, Sep. 30.
London, Liverpool, Oct. 5.
London, Liverpool, Oct. 10.
London, Liverpool, Oct. 15.
London, Liverpool, Oct. 20.
London, Liverpool, Oct. 25.
London, Liverpool, Oct. 30.
London, Liverpool, Nov. 5.
London, Liverpool, Nov. 10.
London, Liverpool, Nov. 15.
London, Liverpool, Nov. 20.
London, Liverpool, Nov. 25.
London, Liverpool, Nov. 30.
London, Liverpool, Dec. 5.
London, Liverpool, Dec. 10.
London, Liverpool, Dec. 15.
London, Liverpool, Dec. 20.
London, Liverpool, Dec. 25.
London, Liverpool, Dec. 30.

Vessels from Ports in China expected in Europe and America.

(Corrected to Date.)
Yokohama, New York, Jan. 19.
London, Liverpool, Jan. 19.
London, Liverpool, Jan. 25.
London, Liverpool, Jan. 30.
London, Liverpool, Feb. 5.
London, Liverpool, Feb. 10.
London, Liverpool, Feb. 15.
London, Liverpool, Feb. 20.
London, Liverpool, Feb. 25.
London, Liverpool, Feb. 30.
London, Liverpool, Mar. 5.
London, Liverpool, Mar. 10.
London, Liverpool, Mar. 15.
London, Liverpool, Mar. 20.
London, Liverpool, Mar. 25.
London, Liverpool, Mar. 30.
London, Liverpool, Apr. 5.
London, Liverpool, Apr. 10.
London, Liverpool, Apr. 15.
London, Liverpool, Apr. 20.
London, Liverpool, Apr. 25.
London, Liverpool, Apr. 30.
London, Liverpool, May 5.
London, Liverpool, May 10.
London, Liverpool, May 15.
London, Liverpool, May 20.
London, Liverpool, May 25.
London, Liverpool, May 30.
London, Liverpool, Jun. 5.
London, Liverpool, Jun. 10.
London, Liverpool, Jun. 15.
London, Liverpool, Jun. 20.
London, Liverpool, Jun. 25.
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London, Liverpool, Aug. 15.
London, Liverpool, Aug. 20.
London, Liverpool, Aug. 25.
London, Liverpool, Aug. 30.
London, Liverpool, Sep. 5.
London, Liverpool, Sep. 10.
London, Liverpool, Sep. 15.
London, Liverpool, Sep. 20.
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London, Liverpool, Sep. 30.
London, Liverpool, Oct. 5.
London, Liverpool, Oct. 10.
London, Liverpool, Oct. 15.
London, Liverpool, Oct. 20.
London, Liverpool, Oct. 25.
London, Liverpool, Oct. 30.
London, Liverpool, Nov. 5.
London, Liverpool, Nov. 10.
London, Liverpool, Nov. 15.
London, Liverpool, Nov. 20.
London, Liverpool, Nov. 25.
London, Liverpool, Nov. 30.
London, Liverpool, Dec. 5.
London, Liverpool, Dec. 10.
London, Liverpool, Dec. 15.
London, Liverpool, Dec. 20.
London, Liverpool, Dec. 25.
London, Liverpool, Dec. 30.

Auction Sales To-day.

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.,
At 12 noon,
Machinery, Engineers' Tools, &c.
Land and Property.
NEITHER the Undersigned nor the Owners of the German Ship, Georges, now lying in this port, will be responsible for any debts contracted by the Captain, Officers, or Crew of the said vessel.
CARLOWITZ & Co.
At 3 3/4 Hongkong, 28th February, 1873.

Banks.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.
PAID-UP CAPITAL, 5,000,000 of Dollars.
RESERVE FUND, 1,000,000 of Dollars.
Court of Directors—
Chairman—W. H. FORBES, Esq.
Deputy Chairman—W. H. FORBES, Esq.
Ad. Audit, Esq.
R. M. HOLLIS, Esq.
A. J. JONES, Esq.
HONGKONG.
On Current Deposit Accounts at the rate of 1 per cent. per annum on the daily balance.
On Fixed Deposits—
For 3 months 2 per cent. per annum.
For 6 months 2 1/2 per cent. per annum.
For 12 months 3 per cent. per annum.
LOCAL BILLS DISCOUNTED.
Credits granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.
Drafts—granted on London, and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.
JAMES GREGG, Chief Manager.
Offices of the Corporation,
No. 1, Queen's Road East.
At 10621 Hongkong, 1st April, 1873.

NOTICE.

THE "FOREST LODGE" in Cairne Road, For particulars apply to
D. D. SASSON & Co.
1m 681 Hongkong, 29th April, 1873.
TO BE LET.
(With Immediate Possession.)
THE HOUSE No. 7, Gough Street. Apply to
GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.
At 624 Hongkong, 23rd April, 1873.
TO BE LET.
A SUITE OF ROOMS, furnished. For particulars apply to
THE HONGKONG DISPENSARY.
At 583 Hongkong, 14th April, 1873.
TO LET.
(With Immediate Possession.)
THAT Catholic two-storyed HOUSE, and lately in the occupation of G. YON OYKES, Esq., with Out-Offices, Stabling, Coach-house, Garden, and also a Croquet Lawn attached. Has Gas and Water laid throughout.
For further particulars apply to
F. DOS REMEDIOS,
MR. REMEDIOS'S Office,
At 603 Hongkong, 19th April, 1873.

TOWING.

THE Steam-tug "SEA GULL" 35 Horse-power nominal, is prepared to tow vessels at moderate rates.
Apply to
LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.,
ON
THE CAPTAIN ON BOARD.
At 664 Hongkong, 29th April, 1873.
LICK HOUSE,
CORNER MONTGOMERY AND SUTTER STREETS,
SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA.

THE "LICK" offers unparalleled accommodation for Tourists, being centrally located, and having horse cars at all parts of the city passing its door. Its rooms and suites are unequalled for comfort, while its Dining Hall is acknowledged to be the most elegant room of its kind in America, or the Continent. Its cuisine is second to no institution of its kind; every luxury of the season, prepared by the ablest of cooks being daily placed on its tables. In fact, the "LICK" offers to the Tourist a home, where every attention is guaranteed for the comfort of its guests that the most careful judgment of experienced men in their several callings, can afford.
[See 563]

CHARTERED COLLEGE,
CONDUCTED BY EDWARD DE EWES, with
Experienced Teachers of English, French, and Latin.
Terms—Pupils under 13 years, 40 guineas; over 13 years, 50.
The Course of Instruction includes English, French, Latin, Mathematics, Modern Languages, and every other branch of study which may be required for the future course in life of the pupil.
References—
The Rev. the Master of Eton College.
The Rev. J. O. BELL, M.A., High Master of Christ's Hospital.
The Rev. Dr. SCHMIDTKE, Ph.D., Secretary of the Evangelical Alliance, 9, Adam St., Strand, London.
The Rev. H. JONES, M.A., Secretary of the Turkish Mission, 18, Adam St., Strand, London.
H. LYDIE, Esq., Recorder of Chester.
S. POTT, Esq., 35, King St., Chesham, Bucks.
Sims Reeves, Esq., Grange Mount, Upper Norwood.
PHENIX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
Agents to the above Company at this Port, Messrs. DOUGLAS LAPEL & Co.,
At 717 Hongkong, 6th November, 1869.

CHINA TRADERS' INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.
NOTICE.
IN conformity with the Special Resolutions adopted and confirmed at the Extraordinary Meetings of Shareholders held on the 15th and 16th instants, altering Clauses Nos. 130, 131, 132, and 133 of the Articles of Association, (such changes to take effect from 1st November, 1871), the Net Profits of the Company will, from that date, be distributed to the Shareholders, in two-thirds (2/3rds) to all contributors, whether shareholders or not, in proportion to the net amount of premium contributed by each.
One-third (1/3rd) to Shareholders generally, according to the number of shares held by each.
AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.,
General Agents,
At 314 Hongkong, 16th February, 1872.

THE LONDON ASSURANCE COMPANY, INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER OF HIS MAJESTY KING GEORGE THE FIRST, A.D. 1750.
THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Corporation, are prepared to grant Insurances as follows—
MARINE DEPARTMENT.
Policies at current rates, payable either here, in London, or at the principal Ports of India, China, and Australia.
FIRE DEPARTMENT.
Policies issued for long or short periods at current rates.
A discount of 20% allowed.
LIFE DEPARTMENT.
Policies issued for sums not exceeding £5,000, on reasonable terms.
ROBERT WISE & Co.,
At 1363 Hongkong, 28th July, 1872.

Notices of Firms.

NOTICE.
UNDER the Style or Firm of
B. J. MORRIS & Co.
I have this day established myself at Fook-chow as a Commission Merchant.
B. J. MORRIS.
3m 741 Fook-chow, 1st May, 1873.
MR. HENRY W. DAVIS is admitted a partner in this day being the 1st instant.
THOS. HOWARD & Co.
1m 707 Hongkong, 5th May, 1873.
THE interest and responsibility in our firm of Mr. JOHN H. SMITH ceased on the 30th of April last.
P. BLACKHEAD & Co.
At 708 Hongkong, 1st May, 1873.
MR. WILLIAM STEWART YOUNG is this day admitted a Partner in our firm in Hongkong, China, and Japan.
GILMAN & Co.
2m 678 Hongkong, 1st May, 1873.
MR. A. S. CORDES has this day been admitted a partner in our firm.
A. CORDES & Co.
At 458 Tientsin, 1st January, 1873.
MR. ROBERT GODFREY BIRD is authorized to sign our firm pro procurator in Fook-chow.
DODD & Co.
2m 433 Amoy, 14th March, 1873.
MR. F. LANGRISH and Mr. O. W. SARGENT have this day been admitted partners in our firm in Hongkong and Canton.
W. FUSTAL & Co.
6m 2 Hongkong, 1st January, 1873.

THE co-partnership hitherto existing between ISAAC M. BULL, JAMES PURDON, JOHN G. PURDON, and S. HUBBARD CLARKE, in Hongkong and China, under the name or style of "BULL, PURDON & Co.," ceased this day by effluxion of time.
Outstanding accounts will be settled by either of the partners, who for that purpose are authorized to sign the firm in liquidation.
BULL, PURDON & Co.
684 Hongkong, 30th April, 1873.
WITH reference to the above notice, the business heretofore carried on by BULL, PURDON & Co. will be conducted by the undersigned, under the style or firm of PURDON & Co.
MR. HENRY W. DAVIS is authorized to sign the name of the firm, and will retain the management of the business at Hongkong and Canton.
MR. JOHN ORRILL will continue to conduct the business at Fook-chow, and is authorized to sign the name of the firm at that port.
JOHN G. PURDON.
685 Hongkong, 1st May, 1873.

INDO-CHINESE SUGAR COMPANY, LIMITED.
NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.
SHAREHOLDERS are hereby notified that, in accordance with the 36th Clause of the Articles of Association of the Company, the Sixth Call of Twelve Dollars and Fifty cents per share is payable on the 1st December current, at the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.
Interest at the rate of Twelve per cent. per annum will be charged on all calls paid after that day.
By order,
A. NOEL BLAKEMAN,
2106 Hongkong, 16th December, 1872.

ETATIA SEA AND FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.
THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents in Hongkong for the above-named Company, are prepared to grant Policies against Sea Risks at current rates.
RUSSELL & Co.,
At 1022 Hongkong, 1st April, 1873.
PHENIX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
FROM this date, until further notice, a discount of Twenty per cent. (20%) upon the current rate of premium will be allowed upon insurances effected with this Company.
DOUGLAS LAPEL & Co.,
At 1192 Hongkong, 27th June, 1872.

YANG-TSZE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION OF SHANGHAI.
CAPITAL AND RESERVE 785,000 TAELS.
Policies granted on Marine Risks to all parts of the World, at current rates.
This Association will, until further notice, provide out of the earnings, first for an interest dividend of 15%, for shareholders on Capital, and thereafter distribute among Policy holders annually, in cash, ALL the profits of the Underwriting Business pro rata to amount of premium contributed.
RUSSELL & Co.,
At 1089 Hongkong, 9th July, 1872.

NOTICE.
IMPERIAL FIRE OFFICE.
FROM and after this date the following rates will be charged SHORT PERIOD insurances, viz—
Not exceeding Ten days 1 of the annual rate.
Not exceeding 1 month 1 1/2 of the annual rate.
Above 1 month 2 1/2 do. do.
Above 3 months 3 1/2 do. do.
Above 6 months 4 1/2 do. do.
Above 9 months 5 1/2 do. do.
Above 12 months 6 1/2 do. do.
On and after this date, a discount of 20 per cent. of the above rates will be allowed to Insurers.
GILMAN & Co., Agents,
At 1167 Hongkong, 24th June, 1872.

NOTICE.
ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.
THE various rates for Fire Insurance on the various classes of Buildings and their contents will remain as follows until further notice—
Dwelling Houses (removed from the town) and their contents. 1 percent.
Other Dwelling Houses (similarly situated) and their contents. 1 percent.
Offices and Godowns and their contents. 1 percent.
Other Risks by Special arrangement.
The following rates will be charged for SHORT PERIOD insurances, viz—
Not exceeding 10 days 1/2 per cent.
Above 1 month, and not 3 1/2 do. do.
Above 3 months, and not 5 1/2 do. do.
Above 6 months, and not 6 1/2 do. do.
Above 9 months, and not 7 1/2 do. do.
Above 12 months, and not 8 1/2 do. do.
On and after this date, a discount of 20 per cent. of the above rates will be allowed to Insurers.
GILMAN & Co., Agents,
At 1167 Hongkong, 24th June, 1872.

THE property at 200 HOWE, consisting of OFFICES, GODOWNS, and DWELLING HOUSE.
The Offices and Godowns are built on the Island of Hongkong, below the bridge, with an extensive view of the harbor, and are very well situated for business purposes.
The BUNGALOW occupies one of the most desirable sites on the Hill at Nantai, containing Dining Room, Drawing Room, 3 Bedrooms, with Bathrooms, &c., Verandah all round the house. Out House attached, and a large Flower and Kitchen Garden.
For further particulars, apply to
BULL, PURDON & Co.,
At 512 Hongkong, 1st April, 1873.
VARNUM D. COLLINS, DENTIST,
No. 7, JARVIS ROAD,
At 226 Hongkong, 20th February, 1873.

Auctions.

PUBLIC AUCTION.
MACHINERY, ENGINEERS' TOOLS, AND STOCK OF MATERIALS.
LANE, CRAWFORD & Co. have received instructions to sell by Public Auction, at the GODOWNS and BLACKSMITH'S SHOP, belonging to JOHN JACK, Esq., at 739 Hongkong, 9th May, 1873.
THIS DAY,
the 14th May, 1873, at noon—
1 8-feet Patent Powerful Plate Bending MACHINE.
1 Vertical Drilling MACHINE.
1 Planing and Shearing MACHINE.
4 Sets Whitworth's TAPS and DIES.
9 Pairs Blacksmith's BELLOWS.
4 VICES, 3 CRANES, 3 ANVILS, Ratchet BRASSES.

DISCOVERIES AT POMPEII.

The British National Antiquarian Society has just received a most interesting and valuable discovery in the ruins of the buried city. In the porch of a small house two skeletons were found, one of them being unquestionably that of a woman, and the other of a man, who, it is supposed, were together, and the whole being fastened by two pieces of wire of the same metal. The day after, in the garden of the same dwelling, was discovered a small statue, seated about 12 inches high, of a rather uncommon model. It is in terra-cotta, but of no definite type; the head, in fact, is absolutely that of Jupiter; the figure is covered with a tunic, having sleeves, which only covered part of the arms, and the legs and hands are crossed; a cloak falls from the shoulders and envelopes the lower limbs; the right hand holds a papyrus, so that the belief is it must represent a philosopher. Two days after, however, more important work of art was found at the bottom of another garden contiguous to the one above-mentioned, namely, a marble vase, measuring, by the base, more than a yard high. It is in perfect preservation, and it only wants two fingers of the right hand, but the most remarkable characteristic is that it is Herculanean. The excavations of Pompeii and Herculanean have produced many other specimens of painted and glazed ware, but none more of late found. In the present work the hair is yellow, the eyelashes and eyebrows black; the olivary, which from the left arm, passing behind the shoulder, depends on the legs and covers the feet, is also tinted yellow outside, whilst the interior folds show as the edges some traces of blue and red. The nude parts are white. The left arm, the hand and smaller fingers, are tinted with a pale yellow, green, and black.

THE COAL QUESTION.

The select committee appointed by the House of Commons to inquire into the coal trade, and the effect of the supply of coal, and particularly into the effect of the recent high prices, assembled on the 23rd March, in the A. S. Ayton, First Commissioner of Works, in the afternoon. Professor Rankine, of the Geological Department of the Ordnance Survey, and Mr. Meade, Assistant-Inspector of Mining, were called and examined by the Chairman. Mr. Meade stated that he had been several years in the coal trade, and was acquainted with the production of coal in the United Kingdom. In 1867, the produce of the various coal mines amounted to 10,555,000 tons; in 1868, 10,555,000 tons; in 1869, 10,555,000 tons; in 1870, 10,555,000 tons; in 1871, 10,555,000 tons; in 1872, 10,555,000 tons; in 1873, 10,555,000 tons; in 1874, 10,555,000 tons; in 1875, 10,555,000 tons; in 1876, 10,555,000 tons; in 1877, 10,555,000 tons; in 1878, 10,555,000 tons; in 1879, 10,555,000 tons; in 1880, 10,555,000 tons; in 1881, 10,555,000 tons; in 1882, 10,555,000 tons; in 1883, 10,555,000 tons; in 1884, 10,555,000 tons; in 1885, 10,555,000 tons; in 1886, 10,555,000 tons; in 1887, 10,555,000 tons; in 1888, 10,555,000 tons; in 1889, 10,555,000 tons; in 1890, 10,555,000 tons; in 1891, 10,555,000 tons; in 1892, 10,555,000 tons; in 1893, 10,555,000 tons; in 1894, 10,555,000 tons; in 1895, 10,555,000 tons; in 1896, 10,555,000 tons; in 1897, 10,555,000 tons; in 1898, 10,555,000 tons; in 1899, 10,555,000 tons; in 1900, 10,555,000 tons; in 1901, 10,555,000 tons; in 1902, 10,555,000 tons; in 1903, 10,555,000 tons; in 1904, 10,555,000 tons; in 1905, 10,555,000 tons; in 1906, 10,555,000 tons; in 1907, 10,555,000 tons; in 1908, 10,555,000 tons; in 1909, 10,555,000 tons; in 1910, 10,555,000 tons; in 1911, 10,555,000 tons; in 1912, 10,555,000 tons; in 1913, 10,555,000 tons; in 1914, 10,555,000 tons; in 1915, 10,555,000 tons; in 1916, 10,555,000 tons; in 1917, 10,555,000 tons; in 1918, 10,555,000 tons; in 1919, 10,555,000 tons; in 1920, 10,555,000 tons; in 1921, 10,555,000 tons; in 1922, 10,555,000 tons; in 1923, 10,555,000 tons; in 1924, 10,555,000 tons; in 1925, 10,555,000 tons; in 1926, 10,555,000 tons; in 1927, 10,555,000 tons; in 1928, 10,555,000 tons; in 1929, 10,555,000 tons; in 1930, 10,555,000 tons; in 1931, 10,555,000 tons; in 1932, 10,555,000 tons; in 1933, 10,555,000 tons; in 1934, 10,555,000 tons; in 1935, 10,555,000 tons; in 1936, 10,555,000 tons; in 1937, 10,555,000 tons; in 1938, 10,555,000 tons; in 1939, 10,555,000 tons; in 1940, 10,555,000 tons; in 1941, 10,555,000 tons; in 1942, 10,555,000 tons; in 1943, 10,555,000 tons; in 1944, 10,555,000 tons; in 1945, 10,555,000 tons; in 1946, 10,555,000 tons; in 1947, 10,555,000 tons; in 1948, 10,555,000 tons; in 1949, 10,555,000 tons; in 1950, 10,555,000 tons; in 1951, 10,555,000 tons; in 1952, 10,555,000 tons; in 1953, 10,555,000 tons; in 1954, 10,555,000 tons; in 1955, 10,555,000 tons; in 1956, 10,555,000 tons; in 1957, 10,555,000 tons; in 1958, 10,555,000 tons; in 1959, 10,555,000 tons; in 1960, 10,555,000 tons; in 1961, 10,555,000 tons; in 1962, 10,555,000 tons; in 1963, 10,555,000 tons; in 1964, 10,555,000 tons; in 1965, 10,555,000 tons; in 1966, 10,555,000 tons; in 1967, 10,555,000 tons; in 1968, 10,555,000 tons; in 1969, 10,555,000 tons; in 1970, 10,555,000 tons; in 1971, 10,555,000 tons; in 1972, 10,555,000 tons; in 1973, 10,555,000 tons; in 1974, 10,555,000 tons; in 1975, 10,555,000 tons; in 1976, 10,555,000 tons; in 1977, 10,555,000 tons; in 1978, 10,555,000 tons; in 1979, 10,555,000 tons; in 1980, 10,555,000 tons; in 1981, 10,555,000 tons; 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in 2021, 10,555,000 tons; in 2022, 10,555,000 tons; in 2023, 10,555,000 tons; in 2024, 10,555,000 tons; in 2025, 10,555,000 tons; in 2026, 10,555,000 tons; in 2027, 10,555,000 tons; in 2028, 10,555,000 tons; in 2029, 10,555,000 tons; in 2030, 10,555,000 tons; in 2031, 10,555,000 tons; in 2032, 10,555,000 tons; in 2033, 10,555,000 tons; in 2034, 10,555,000 tons; in 2035, 10,555,000 tons; in 2036, 10,555,000 tons; in 2037, 10,555,000 tons; in 2038, 10,555,000 tons; in 2039, 10,555,000 tons; in 2040, 10,555,000 tons; in 2041, 10,555,000 tons; in 2042, 10,555,000 tons; in 2043, 10,555,000 tons; in 2044, 10,555,000 tons; in 2045, 10,555,000 tons; in 2046, 10,555,000 tons; in 2047, 10,555,000 tons; in 2048, 10,555,000 tons; in 2049, 10,555,000 tons; in 2050, 10,555,000 tons; in 2051, 10,555,000 tons; in 2052, 10,555,000 tons; in 2053, 10,555,000 tons; in 2054, 10,555,000 tons; in 2055, 10,555,000 tons; in 2056, 10,555,000 tons; in 2057, 10,555,000 tons; in 2058, 10,555,000 tons; in 2059, 10,555,000 tons; in 2060, 10,555,000 tons; in 2061, 10,555,000 tons; in 2062, 10,555,000 tons; in 2063, 10,555,000 tons; in 2064, 10,555,000 tons; in 2065, 10,555,000 tons; in 2066, 10,555,000 tons; in 2067, 10,555,000 tons; in 2068, 10,555,000 tons; in 2069, 10,555,000 tons; in 2070, 10,555,000 tons; in 2071, 10,555,000 tons; in 2072, 10,555,000 tons; in 2073, 10,555,000 tons; in 2074, 10,555,000 tons; in 2075, 10,555,000 tons; in 2076, 10,555,000 tons; in 2077, 10,555,000 tons; in 2078, 10,555,000 tons; in 2079, 10,555,000 tons; in 2080, 10,555,000 tons; in 2081, 10,555,000 tons; in 2082, 10,555,000 tons; in 2083, 10,555,000 tons; in 2084, 10,555,000 tons; in 2085, 10,555,000 tons; in 2086, 10,555,000 tons; in 2087, 10,555,000 tons; in 2088, 10,555,000 tons; in 2089, 10,555,000 tons; in 2090, 10,555,000 tons; in 2091, 10,555,000 tons; in 2092, 10,555,000 tons; in 2093, 10,555,000 tons; in 2094, 10,555,000 tons; in 2095, 10,555,000 tons; in 2096, 10,555,000 tons; in 2097, 10,555,000 tons; in 2098, 10,555,000 tons; in 2099, 10,555,000 tons; in 2100, 10,555,000 tons; in 2101, 10,555,000 tons; in 2102, 10,555,000 tons; in 2103, 10,555,000 tons; in 2104, 10,555,000 tons; in 2105, 10,555,000 tons; in 2106, 10,555,000 tons; in 2107, 10,555,000 tons; in 2108, 10,555,000 tons; in 2109, 10,555,000 tons; in 2110, 10,555,000 tons; in 2111, 10,555,000 tons; in 2112, 10,555,000 tons; in 2113, 10,555,000 tons; in 2114, 10,555,000 tons; in 2115, 10,555,000 tons; in 2116, 10,555,000 tons; in 2117, 10,555,000 tons; in 2118, 10,555,000 tons; in 2119, 10,555,000 tons; in 2120, 10,555,000 tons; in 2121, 10,555,000 tons; in 2122, 10,555,000 tons; in 2123, 10,555,000 tons; in 2124, 10,555,000 tons; in 2125, 10,555,000 tons; in 2126, 10,555,000 tons; in 2127, 10,555,000 tons; in 2128, 10,555,000 tons; in 2129, 10,555,000 tons; in 2130, 10,555,000 tons; in 2131, 10,555,000 tons; in 2132, 10,555,000 tons; in 2133, 10,555,000 tons; in 2134, 10,555,000 tons; in 2135, 10,555,000 tons; in 2136, 10,555,000 tons; in 2137, 10,555,000 tons; in 2138, 10,555,000 tons; in 2139, 10,555,000 tons; in 2140, 10,555,000 tons; in 2141, 10,555,000 tons; in 2142, 10,555,000 tons; in 2143, 10,555,000 tons; in 2144, 10,555,000 tons; in 2145, 10,555,000 tons; in 2146, 10,555,000 tons; in 2147, 10,555,000 tons; in 2148, 10,555,000 tons; in 2149, 10,555,000 tons; in 2150, 10,555,000 tons; in 2151, 10,555,000 tons; in 2152, 10,555,000 tons; in 2153, 10,555,000 tons; in 2154, 10,555,000 tons; in 2155, 10,555,000 tons; in 2156, 10,555,000 tons; in 2157, 10,555,000 tons; in 2158, 10,555,000 tons; in 2159, 10,555,000 tons; in 2160, 10,555,000 tons; in 2161, 10,555,000 tons; in 2162, 10,555,000 tons; in 2163, 10,555,000 tons; in 2164, 10,555,000 tons; in 2165, 10,555,000 tons; in 2166, 10,555,000 tons; in 2167, 10,555,000 tons; in 2168, 10,555,000 tons; in 2169, 10,555,000 tons; in 2170, 10,555,000 tons; in 2171, 10,555,000 tons; in 2172, 10,555,000 tons; in 2173, 10,555,000 tons; in 2174, 10,555,000 tons; in 2175, 10,555,000 tons; in 2176, 10,555,000 tons; in 2177, 10,555,000 tons; in 2178, 10,555,000 tons; in 2179, 10,555,000 tons; in 2180, 10,555,000 tons; in 2181, 10,555,000 tons; in 2182, 10,555,000 tons; in 2183, 10,555,000 tons; in 2184, 10,555,000 tons; in 2185, 10,555,000 tons; in 2186, 10,555,000 tons; in 2187, 10,555,000 tons; in 2188, 10,555,000 tons; in 2189, 10,555,000 tons; in 2190, 10,555,000 tons; in 2191, 10,555,000 tons; in 2192, 10,555,000 tons; in 2193, 10,555,000 tons; in 2194, 10,555,000 tons; in 2195, 10,555,000 tons; in 2196, 10,555,000 tons; in 2197, 10,555,000 tons; in 2198, 10,555,000 tons; in 2199, 10,555,000 tons; in 2200, 10,555,000 tons; in 2201, 10,555,000 tons; in 2202, 10,555,000 tons; in 2203, 10,555,000 tons; in 2204, 10,555,000 tons; in 2205, 10,555,000 tons; in 2206, 10,555,000 tons; in 2207, 10,555,000 tons; in 2208, 10,555,000 tons; in 2209, 10,555,000 tons; in 2210, 10,555,000 tons; in 2211, 10,555,000 tons; in 2212, 10,555,000 tons; in 2213, 10,555,000 tons; in 2214, 10,555,000 tons; in 2215, 10,555,000 tons; in 2216, 10,555,000 tons; in 2217, 10,555,000 tons; in 2218, 10,555,000 tons; in 2219, 10,555,000 tons; in 2220, 10,555,000 tons; in 2221, 10,555,000 tons; in 2222, 10,555,000 tons; in 2223, 10,555,000 tons; in 2224, 10,555,000 tons; in 2225, 10,555,000 tons; in 2226, 10,555,000 tons; in 2227, 10,555,000 tons; in 2228, 10,555,000 tons; in 2229, 10,555,000 tons; in 2230, 10,555,000 tons; in 2231, 10,555,000 tons; in 2232, 10,555,000 tons; in 2233, 10,555,000 tons; in 2234, 10,555,000 tons; in 2235, 10,555,000 tons; in 2236, 10,555,000 tons; in 2237, 10,555,000 tons; in 2238, 10,555,000 tons; in 2239, 10,555,000 tons; in 2240, 10,555,000 tons; in 2241, 10,555,000 tons; in 2242, 10,555,000 tons; in 2243, 10,555,000 tons; in 2244, 10,555,000 tons; in 2245, 10,555,000 tons; in 2246, 10,555,000 tons; in 2247, 10,555,000 tons; in 2248, 10,555,000 tons; in 2249, 10,555,000 tons; in 2250, 10,555,000 tons; in 2251, 10,555,000 tons; in 2252, 10,555,000 tons; in 2253, 10,555,000 tons; in 2254, 10,555,000 tons; in 2255, 10,555,000 tons; in 2256, 10,555,000 tons; in 2257, 10,555,000 tons; in 2258, 10,555,000 tons; in 2259, 10,555,000 tons; in 2260, 10,555,000 tons; in 2261, 10,555,000 tons; in 2262, 10,555,000 tons; in 2263, 10,555,000 tons; in 2264, 10,555,000 tons; in 2265, 10,555,000 tons; in 2266, 10,555,000 tons; in 2267, 10,555,000 tons; in 2268, 10,555,000 tons; in 2269, 10,555,000 tons; in 2270, 10,555,000 tons; in 2271, 10,555,000 tons; in 2272, 10,555,000 tons; in 2273, 10,555,000 tons; in 2274, 10,555,000 tons; in 2275, 10,555,000 tons; in 2276, 10,555,000 tons; in 2277, 10,555,000 tons; in 2278, 10,555,000 tons; in 2279, 10,555,000 tons; in 2280, 10,555,000 tons; in 2281, 10,555,000 tons; in 2282, 10,555,000 tons; in 2283, 10,555,000 tons; in 2284, 10,555,000 tons; in 2285, 10,555,000 tons; in 2286, 10,555,000 tons; in 2287, 10,555,000 tons; in 2288, 10,555,000 tons; in 2289, 10,555,000 tons; in 2290, 10,555,000 tons; in 2291, 10,555,000 tons; in 2292, 10,555,000 tons; in 2293, 10,555,000 tons; in 2294, 10,555,000 tons; in 2295, 10,555,000 tons; in 2296, 10,555,000 tons; in 2297, 10,555,000 tons; in 2298, 10,555,000 tons; in 2299, 10,555,000 tons; in 2300, 10,555,000 tons; in 2301, 10,555,000 tons; in 2302, 10,555,000 tons; in 2303, 10,555,000 tons; in 2304, 10,555,000 tons; in 2305, 10,555,000 tons; in 2306, 10,555,000 tons; in 2307, 10,555,000 tons; in 2308, 10,555,000 tons; in 2309, 10,555,000 tons; in 2310, 10,555,000 tons; in 2311, 10,555,000 tons; in 2312, 10,555,000 tons; in 2313, 10,555,000 tons; in 2314, 10,555,000 tons; in 2315, 10,555,000 tons; in 2316, 10,555,000 tons; in 2317, 10,555,000 tons; in 2318, 10,555,000 tons; in 2319, 10,555,000 tons; in 2320, 10,555,000 tons; in 2321, 10,555,000 tons; in 2322, 10,555,000 tons; in 2323, 10,555,000 tons; in 2324, 10,555,000 tons; in 2325, 10,555,000 tons; in 2326, 10,555,000 tons; in 2327, 10,555,000 tons; in 2328, 10,555,000 tons; in 2329, 10,555,000 tons; in 2330, 10,555,000 tons; in 2331, 10,555,000 tons; in 2332, 10,555,000 tons; 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in 2372, 10,555,000 tons; in 2373, 10,555,000 tons; in 2374, 10,555,000 tons; in 2375, 10,555,000 tons; in 2376, 10,555,000 tons; in 2377, 10,555,000 tons; in 2378, 10,555,000 tons; in 2379, 10,555,000 tons; in 2380, 10,555,000 tons; in 2381, 10,555,000 tons; in 2382, 10,555,000 tons; in 2383, 10,555,000 tons; in 2384, 10,555,000 tons; in 2385, 10,555,000 tons; in 2386, 10,555,000 tons; in 2387, 10,555,000 tons; in 2388, 10,555,000 tons; in 2389, 10,555,000 tons; in 2390, 10,555,000 tons; in 2391, 10,555,000 tons; in 2392, 10,555,000 tons; in 2393, 10,555,000 tons; in 2394, 10,555,000 tons; in 2395, 10,555,000 tons; in 2396, 10,555,000 tons; in 2397, 10,555,000 tons; in 2398, 10,555,000 tons; in 2399, 10,555,000 tons; in 2400, 10,555,000 tons; in 2401, 10,555,000 tons; in 2402, 10,555,000 tons; in 2403, 10,555,000 tons; in 2404, 10,555,000 tons; in 2405, 10,555,000 tons; in 2406, 10,555,000 tons; in 2407, 10,555,000 tons; in 2408, 10,555,000 tons; in 2409, 10,555,000 tons; in 2410, 10,555,000 tons; in 2411, 10,555,000 tons; in 2412, 10,555,000 tons; in 2413, 10,555,000 tons; in 2414, 10,555,000 tons; in 2415, 10,555,000 tons; in 2416, 10,555,000 tons; in 2417, 10,555,000 tons; in 2418, 10,555,000 tons; in 2419, 10,555,000 tons; in 2420, 10,555,000 tons; in 2421, 10,555,000 tons; in 2422, 10,555,000 tons; in 2423, 10,555,000 tons; in 2424, 10,555,000 tons; in 2425, 10,555,000 tons; in 2426, 10,555,000 tons; in 2427, 10,555,000 tons; in 2428, 10,555,000 tons; in 2429, 10,555,000 tons; in 2430, 10,555,000 tons; in 2431, 10,555,000 tons; in 2432, 10,555,000 tons; in 2433, 10,555,000 tons; in 2434, 10,555,000 tons; in 2435, 10,555,000 tons; in 2436, 10,555,000 tons; in 2437, 10,555,000 tons; in 2438, 10,555,000 tons; in 2439, 10,555,000 tons; in 2440, 10,555,000 tons; in 2441, 10,555,000 tons; in 2442, 10,555,000 tons; in 2443, 10,555,000 tons; in 2444, 10,555,000 tons; in 2445, 10,555,000 tons; in 2446, 10,555,000 tons; in 2447, 10,555,000 tons; in 2448, 10,555,000 tons; in 2449, 10,555,000 tons; in 2450, 10,555

Extracts.

THE OLD, OLD HOME.

When I long for a quiet moment,
Like angel troops to my room,
If I find my arms to ponder
On the old, old home.
The heart has many a yearning,
Through which the feelings roam,
But the middle-aged is ached
By the thoughts of old, old home.
Where infancy was sheltered
Like a rose-bud from the blast,
Where girlhood's brief elysium
In joyousness was passed;
To that sweet spot forever,
As to some hallowed home,
Life's pilgrim bends her vision—
To her old, old home.

A father sat, low proudly,
By that old heartstone's rays,
And told his child the olden days,
Of his own childhood's days;
And one soft eye was beaming,
From child to old "would room";
Thus a mother's heart treasures
In the old, old home.

WHAT ARE CYCLONES.

The word cyclone has frequently, but incorrectly, been used as significant of an enormous or very violent meteor, as if its application was to be confined to the devastating hurricane of the China seas. It simply means a storm which acts in a circular direction, and whose winds converge, by radial or sinuous spirals, toward a centre, moving in their hemisphere in the opposite direction to that of the hands of the clock, and in the Southern hemisphere in a contrary direction. Taking this as the definition of a cyclone, it seems clear, from observation alone, that all storms are to be regarded as cyclones. Cyclones have been written to prove that this is not the case. But we have only to examine a few series of weather-maps from week to week to see that, wherever you have an area of low barometer into its central hollow the exterior atmosphere from all sides will pour, and that in so doing a rotary spiral or vortex storm is generated. The tornado, the simoon, the dust-storm, the fire-storm, even the slow and sluggish storm which comes over our Western plains as the whirling wheel of the steamship buried in a heavy sea, all attest that a body cannot move on the earth's surface in a straight line. It is not more true with us than the Gulf Stream turns to the eastward, and the equatorial currents to the northward, than that every air-current, in obedience to the same law, should turn to the right of the line along which from any cause it is called to move. The meteorologist has therefore, only to ascertain by observation where the barometer is lowest, to know at once the direction of the winds from the surrounding districts, far and near, or at least to test the mathematical law by a grand experiment.—*Popular Science Monthly.*

THE DIFFICULTY OF "GETTING ON."

A still greater source of discouragement must than the consciousness of mediocre abilities, to many beginners, is the feeling that there is no place for them in the great beehive of society. Looking about in the world they see, or fancy they see, every place filled—a complement of hands in every department of the great workshop, and, even if a vacant place for them could be found, a skilled workman has anticipated their best efforts, so, like the rustic who waited for the river to run by, they hesitate to embark in any business, or embark without spirit or hope. Had they lived a little earlier or a little later in the world's history, they could have "got on" without difficulty, but not at this epoch. They could have won fame or a fortune half a century ago, could win it, perhaps, half a century later, but not at this untimely time. Success always a coy maiden, is now, when crowds of voters have made her saucy, harder than ever to win. The world-leader, it is said, is always labouring under this disorder. He always somehow falls on evil days. The good time is either past or to come, it is never now. "The truth is," however, that there is no occasion for these wailings, for the world is not so hard, but in the long run it is an eminently just one. It is always groping about for men of ability and integrity to fill its places of responsibility, and those who have these qualifications, if they do not hide them from shyness, are almost sure to find employment. It always has been, and always will be, more difficult to find talents for the place than places for the talents. Human selfishness, there were no other agencies at work, will not suffer men of ability to languish in idleness.—*From "Getting on in the World," by Wm. Matthews, LL.D.*

PRINCESS CHARLOTTE.

With every disadvantage that a neglected childhood and a loveless youth could give her, with few good influences brought to bear on her in early youth, she yet remained, as we have seen, upright, sincere, warm-hearted, and truthful; surrounded by people whose morality was governed by expediency, she clung to what she believed to be right; not a frivolous idea or a selfish thought ever seems to have swayed her in either happiness or misery. Her character was strengthened by adversity and sweetened by happiness, and seeing what was, it is no wonder that her husband, on losing her, should have felt as if all were at an end for him, or that, amid all the success and honour of his later life, that one great affliction should have remained ever present to him, and that one memory been dearer than all else to the day of his own death. Thirty years later, he loved to recall with the old friends who had known her "that warm and generous heart." His second marriage, with the angelic Princess Louise of Orleans, was entirely happy, but could not efface the remembrance of his first great happiness. In memory of his first wife, he called his daughter Charlotte. Towards all whom she had known he retained a warm affection through life, and the outburst of feeling in the nation at her death must have been a balm to his sorrow. It did more, it showed how true the heart of the nation is; how ready to appreciate good in its rulers. So very little was known of her at large, and yet the traces of her virtues had already made so deep a mark amongst the people. The promise which seemed utterly eclipsed by her death was revived and abundantly fulfilled by the present reign, and Leopold has the joy of seeing all his hopes for England realised and fulfilled by the niece who was to him as a daughter. Who can doubt that in his thoughts of later years this fulfilment, by those he loved as his own children, of all the good he had dreamed of doing himself with the beloved wife of his youth, must have been to him the truest balm of sorrow, a source of comfort above all his other achievements in politics and statesmanship.—*Quarterly Review.*

ROWING.

In rowing, muscles are in this manner forcibly plied. Indeed, I know no form of exercise in which so many muscles are brought energetically into action. It has been ascertained by well-known authority on questions relating to athletic exercises, that in rowing the muscles of the legs and of the lower part of the trunk are those which bear the brunt of the labour, while the chest and upper extremities escape with a comparatively small share of the toil. Hence, we are given to understand that it is in the lower part of the frame of exercise that we must find the most important development of muscle. With this opinion, however, I for my part cannot coincide. I have too often, during a course of training, observed the biceps expand and the forearm increase in girth, even, in fact:

"Arms on which the standing muscles sloped,
As sloped a wild brook over a little stone."
To feel any doubt that the upper limbs also play a powerful part in the struggle of the row and the Cam. Sundry athletes have been made to define, with more or less precision, the particular muscles which, in rowing, are brought into action. This is a simple matter, and I do not propose to inflict upon my readers. It is of more interest to the student of anatomy than to the general public, but, as has been affirmed by different authorities, the dorsal, the abdominal, the gluteal, together with the pectoral muscles, and those of the upper and lower extremities, are all required to assist in propelling a boat through the water, then, generally, but few portions of the organism's frame can luxuriate in idleness. This will be the more apparent, when we reflect that whenever, in a healthy subject one set of muscles is hardworked, the increase of bulk that usually results from their repeated contractions is not confined to them alone, but is shared by their general antagonistic muscles. On these latter an increased strain is necessarily laid, and in order to meet this strain they themselves undergo corresponding development. It is to this increase of the antagonising groups of muscles, as a result of the development of those which are directly brought into play during "limb-work," that we must attribute that well-proportioned symmetry of the animal form which we are accustomed to admire after a course of training.—*From "University Days," by John Ed. Morgan, M.D., M.A.*

THE SQUIRREL.

The active little creature does not often live long in confinement, but if taken young, and carefully managed, it may become a very tame and a very engaging pet, and may sometimes be trusted to frolic about out of doors when taken much to nature at his owner's call. His cage should, however, be lined with straw; for he is apt to gnaw the wood with his sharp little teeth when impatient of confinement. He should be fed on nuts, almonds, filberts, beech mast, walnuts, acorns, wheat in the ear, and fir cones; and he is fond of milk, cold tea, and bread-and-milk. A little bit of boiled potato, and even a tiny morsel of cooked meat, may be given him as a treat, and a small crust of bread to gnaw. All creatures require variety in their food. The squirrel gets animal food by robbing birds' nests of eggs occasionally. He lays up a store of food for the winter in various holes and crevices, and is much too acute ever to put by a nut in which a maggot has been, or to miss the place where his treasure is concealed, even when several inches deep of snow covers the ground. The female is a very affectionate mother, and will remain with her young in the nest even while the tree in which it is cut down, or will carry them, one after another, in her mouth to a place of safety. She generally builds on the topmost branches of the fir tree, and the nest is made of dry grass and sticks, very slightly yet firmly put together, and lined with fur, which she scrouces off her body before the young ones are born. This is generally in the summer, and the young squirrels remain with their parents till the following spring, when they are able to manage for themselves. They have a substantial winter's nest, to which they appear to add every fresh year, layers of hay and moss, to make their habitations more and more warm and comfortable. I have been told that the best time to buy a squirrel is at the end of September, when it is fat and vigorous, and its fur is in good condition; but it is never safe to purchase those which are sold in the street as "wonderfully tame," and which will allow themselves to be handled by a stranger, and pulled about, without showing any disposition to bite. The probability is that the poor little creatures have been stupefied by some drug, and that they will either recover their natural ferocity, or, if they have been given them, from "The Modern Householder."

A FAMILY OF GIANTS.

REMARKABLE DEVELOPMENT OF ADIPOSE TISSUE. Perhaps we may make no excuse for departing from the custom of not noticing our friends, when we call the attention of our readers to the most remarkable development of adipose tissue which has, probably, ever been observed in Europe, at least within one family. It is interesting, as testing the laws of heredity, to observe the peculiarities of the O'Neal family, of which a careful examination by a writer in the *Medico-Chirurgical Review* leads him to vouch for the accuracy of the extraordinary measurements we give. They are natives of Queen's County, Ireland, forty-seven miles from the city of Dublin. They are born of respectable parents, hard-working farmers. The father stood six feet, and weighed twenty-seven stone. The mother is forty-five years of age, stands five feet two inches in height, measuring round her arm twenty-six inches, across her shoulders three feet, round her waist five feet six inches, and the enormous weight of twenty-one stone. Her eldest son is twenty-five years of age, stands six feet two inches, weighs eighteen stone five pounds, and at the present time he is a Life Guard. All the sons and daughters were of large dimensions. Miss Ann O'Neal, the oldest daughter, is twenty years of age; she stands five feet six inches in height, measures round her arm twenty-seven inches, across the shoulders three feet and a half, round her waist five feet, and has the enormous weight of thirty-nine stone. Her youngest sister is eighteen years of age; she stands five feet two inches in height, measures round her arm twenty-five inches, across her shoulders three feet, round her waist six feet, and weighs twenty-three stone. The eldest daughter is, as well may be imagined, on account of her obesity, scarcely able to walk. She appears to be uneasy on her legs, and is compelled to lean up against the wall for support. The vaccination marks on her arms, having increased with age and adipose tissue, are as large as ordinary saucers. As there is no padding or artificial methods employed to enhance the enormous weight of the specimens, the disproportion which strikes the observer between the gigantic bodies and the relatively small, though absolutely large crania, is almost startling. The hands are coarse and large-boned. To Ann O'Neal (affectionately and absurdly named "Lily" by her smaller relatives), the molar bones are enormous, and the mouth is much underhung, by the forward projection of the lower jaw. Although the mother shows signs of excessive alcoholic consumption, there is no disease noticeable or complained of, and the subjects do not appear to suffer from any hereditary affection, other than the convenience of having to support so much fat.—*Medical Record.*

THE DERIVISHES AND BEGGARS OF PERSIA.

The fraternity of derivish or religious mendicants is spread over the country. They are for the most part entertaining set of men, who enjoy the good things of this life, and who appeal for charity, not to any physical claims to it, but to their religious character solely. These useless members of society are of two classes—those who reside in towns and live at their ease in the midst of their families, and those who make a vow of celibacy, and who wander about the country. The distinguishing badge of the first of these two classes are the derivish's cap, the peculiarly shaped axe carried over the shoulder, and the water-cup slung over the arm. There are hundreds of these jovial beggars scattered over Persia, and many of those in Tehran find their employment so lucrative that they are enabled to live in the well-appointed houses, and to meet the needs of the hand. They have a chief who disposes to a certain extent of their gains, and who assigns to each derivish the post he is to occupy on the annual occasion when the house of each wealthy person in Tehran is besieged by a member of this brotherhood, who refuses to quit his position outside the door until he has received his contribution. The derivish pitches a small tent or covering for himself in the street, and makes a small plot of garden beneath it, and there he sits from morning till night, and nearly all the time through, until he has received his money. When he has been suitably paid he retires at once, and there is no fear of another taking his place. But if the master of the house be indifferent to the inconvenience of having a spy constantly at his gate, when there is no dislodging, the derivish after a time has recourse to other means, and he will not display any nation of him in the dead of night he blows his horn under the windows of his victim, and the sound of this blast is considered so peculiarly unlucky, that the master of the house is at once bested by all within it, and entrusted no longer to defer giving his contribution. The derivish does not have recourse to this extreme measure until he has allowed a suitable time to elapse. He probably thinks it his duty to earn his money by remaining at the gate for some days, and it is also a sign of importance to have a derivish at one's door, and therefore the house-owner is in no hurry to remove him, so long as he abstains from using his horn.

The derivishes who take a vow and roam about the country may be supposed to be influenced by motives of religion. They are often thin, and if they receive much in charity they are not seen to indulge in many luxuries. Their heads are bare, and their aspect altogether such as to open the hearts of the charitable. Besides the derivishes, there are many professional beggars in all the towns of Persia. In Tehran they had so increased in numbers, that in the year 1853 all beggars were prohibited from asking for charity in the city. Many of these mendicants are objects of mercy, the halt, the maimed, and the blind—but many of them are also strong men, who only put on the appearance of blindness in order to draw down pity. But what they want in real claims they generally make up for in the eloquence and loudness and perseverance with which they ask for alms. There is no hour of the day, and no day of the week, that does not, according to them, seem to afford a special season for people to be kind to such particular time be charitable. It would seem to be held by them as being almost beyond question, that a mendicant who demands alms on the night of Friday is entitled to receive relief. A still more cogent reason is the recurrence of any fast-day, such as that of the birth of Mahomed, or of Ali, or of Hussein. One is asked for the sake of God, and for the sake of the holy Prophet, for the sake of the blessed Ali, and of the martyred Imam, or for that of the revered Zohreh, Abolebin, to take pity on the poor, and relieve their necessities. A little flattery, too, is generally applied to the passer-by. A domestic servant is called a Khan; a syod is loudly reminded that he is the descendant of the blessed Prophet; and a respectable Persian gentleman is boldly addressed as the son of the blessed Ali, and of the martyred Imam, or for that of the revered Zohreh, Abolebin, to take pity on the poor, and relieve their necessities. A little flattery, too, is generally applied to the passer-by. A domestic servant is called a Khan; a syod is loudly reminded that he is the descendant of the blessed Prophet; and a respectable Persian gentleman is boldly addressed as the son of the blessed Ali, and of the martyred Imam, or for that of the revered Zohreh, Abolebin, to take pity on the poor, and relieve their necessities. A little flattery, too, is generally applied to the passer-by. 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